

"PORK BARREL" BILL VIGOROUSLY OPPOSED BY THE PRESIDENT

His Influence Directed to Elimination of Extravagant Items—Sponsors for the Measure in Defiant Mood.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—President Wilson has another formidable fight on his hands this week. His influence has been injected into the situation relating to the rivers and harbors bill, now held up in the Senate by a filibuster, and a quiet but energetic campaign is being conducted by Administration leaders in Congress to eliminate all appropriations except those for continuing projects.

The significance of this move will be seen when it is shown that the bill will be cut down from its present heavy appropriations to approximately \$13,000,000, should Congress accept it. The President is making his fight quietly and discreetly, since he does not wish to appear in the light of dictating to Congress. He is none the less determined in his views, however, believing that the need of economy is imperative in view of the treasury deficit, which will require the imposition of a war tax in the near future.

PRESIDENT IN OPEN OPPOSITION.

A sensation was created here when it was reported last Saturday that Mr. Wilson was out in the open against the rivers and harbors "pork bill." A hard fight in Congress is certain.

It was said in Administration circles that the probable mode of procedure would be the introduction of a joint resolution in both House and Senate continuing the appropriations on all rivers and harbors projects now in course of completion, and the elimination of all others. This probably will be done early this week.

Many Democrats are openly predicting that the President will be defeated in his stand.

"There is no plan for a further cut in the river and harbor appropriation bill," said Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, in charge of the measure, soon after he arrived at the Capitol today.

"PORK" CONTINGENT DETERMINED.

The bill will be taken up when the Senate meets, and if the filibuster conducted by some of the Republicans against the measure is continued the Senate will remain in continuous session.

That is the only way that a majority of the Senate can meet a filibuster under the rules of the Senate.

Senator Simmons said that he had no further conferences on the bill since Saturday night, and that he had not talked with the President since Saturday. He said that the Commerce Committee had cut the bill some days ago to \$14,000,000, and that unless the bill was amended on the floor of the Senate it would continue to carry that amount.

The prospects of another all-night session if the Republicans continued their filibuster caused considerable gloom among Senators. However, many of the Democrats expect their majority to go the limit to put the bill through.

HINDENBURG ADVANCES ON POLISH STRONGHOLDS

Chief Objective Grodno on Warsaw-Petrograd Main Line.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—Three German army corps (120,000 men) are marching on the Russian stronghold of Grodno, after capturing the towns of Augustow, Stoczka and Graczevo, says an official announcement issued here today.

Grodno is an important railway center on the river Nieman, and on the main line between Petrograd and Warsaw. The city is strongly fortified and is the capital of the Government of Grodno. The area around Grodno is one of the most fertile in Russian Poland.

The statement continues: The campaign of the eastern army continues successfully. Part of the Hindenburg has joined the fragments of the Vilna army, and the two have fallen back on Grodno. The campaign against Grodno is the Bleiburg River also continues successfully.

General Simons and Count Hantau, whose names are included in the list of dead, are said to have been killed in the eastern campaign.

REPORT GERMANS RETIRING

Air Scout Sees Withdrawal in Region of Soissons.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A Paris dispatch to the Express reports that an officer, who has just returned to that city from Soissons, states that an aerial scout saw a large portion of the German army retiring.

VEDRINES WINS DUEL 6000 FEET UP IN AIR

Noted French Aviator Works Havoc With German Foes.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Julius Vedrines, the noted French aviator, has destroyed two German Taube aeroplanes in three days. The last aerial engagement occurred on the Oise. A French convoy was attacked by a Taube. Vedrines, accompanied by an officer, rose in pursuit. Within 10 minutes the two aeroplanes had risen to a height of 6000 feet. Each machine was armed with a light mitrailleuse and fired furiously at each other. The commanding officer of the German man was so superior and his evolutions so much better than the German's that the Taube was soon riddled and dropped the ground, both its occupants being killed.

The battle was over in 15 minutes.

SECRETARY DANIELS BREAKS GROUND FOR NEW SHIPPING HERE

Event Marks Important Epoch in Development of Navy Yard—Secured After a Strenuous Fight.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels turned the first spadeful of earth marking the beginning of the building of the new shipways at the Philadelphia Navy Yard shortly after noon today. The ceremonies of "breaking ground" were simple, but impressive. A touch of color was added to the scene by the presence of a host of naval officers in full dress uniform. Flanking them were the public officials and an army of workmen and spectators. A full marine guard stood at "attention" during the dedication.

Prolonged cheers greeted the Secretary of the Navy as he accepted the silver spade from the hands of Captain Benson, commandant of the navy yard, and with a sturdy stroke turned up the ground. He turned and passed the spade back. A salute was then fired. The event marked the beginning of an important epoch in the history of the navy yard. The new shipways, which have now grown to be a bona fide constructive yard. Upon these shipways at first will be constructed vessels for the United States Navy—colliers, supply ships and transports. It is hoped the mammoth battleships which protect our shores will be laid down.

Philadelphia's navy yard has undoubtedly the foremost navy yard in this country ever possessed. Its natural resources and location make it far superior to all others. The beginning of the shipways is looked upon as an acknowledgment of these facts by the Navy Department.

The first vessel to be constructed at the yard upon the completion of the ways will be the naval transport Maunee, which will cost \$1,500,000. The contract for the transport was awarded early in the spring following competitive bidding by all the naval constructors of the various navy yards.

The shipways will be given employment on the shipways and the transport. They will augment the vast army already employed at the yard.

Philadelphia's Congressmen, Lodge, Vare and Donohoe, were greatly pleased at the start of the shipways. This is the reward for their strenuous fight in Congress. A bitter battle in opposition to the shipways was fought by the Congressmen from Virginia. They succeeded in having the \$200,000 appropriation for it stricken from the naval appropriation bill, only to be reinserted by action of the Representatives from this city.

Secretary Daniels arrived on the train which reached Broad Street Station at 11:53 o'clock. He was met by Congressman Donohoe, Congressman Lodge, Congressman Vare and Congressman Donohoe. An automobile whirled the party to the navy yard, where a marine guard awaited as an escort. The ceremonies took place at the ground breaking.

TROOP'S REMOVAL CONTESTED

Proposed Evacuation Along Mexican Border Calls Forth Protests.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Protests believed to be inspired by Governor Colquitt, of Texas, against proposed removal of troops from the Mexican border coincident with American evacuation of Vera Cruz are due there tomorrow or Tuesday, War Garrison today by Representative Garner, of Texas. Delay in removing the border garrisons is indicated by army officers.

Six transports for the troops at Vera Cruz are due there tomorrow or Tuesday, but complete evacuation will not be effected until early next month, officials generally believe.

MAKING GOWN FOR SHOW

Southern Women at Capital Prepare for Cotton Exhibition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Wives and daughters of the Southern members of Congress and the Cabinet laid aside their calling cards and took up needle and thread today in the preparation of cotton gowns for display at the National Cotton Fashion Show, to be held here within the next fortnight. The exhibition is intended to boom the use of cotton in lines that hitherto have been considered as "feminine."

Miss Mabel Stone, daughter of Senator Stone, of Missouri; Miss Lucy Hoke Smith, daughter of the Senator from Georgia; Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of the Speaker of the House, and Mrs. James R. Mann, wife of the House Republican leader, are leaders in the undertaking. The show is to be held in a prominent downtown hotel and an effort will be made to have it national in character.

KAISER'S SON WOUNDED

Prince August Wilhelm Shot in Arm, London Hears.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A dispatch from Berlin to a news agency here, by way of The Hague, says that Prince August Wilhelm, the fourth son of Emperor Wilhelm, was shot in the left arm during the battle of Marne. It also states that the Kaiser has conferred the Iron Cross of the first class on him for bravery in that action.

FLEETS OF ALLIES CONTROL EUROPEAN WATERS, IS REPORT

British Admiralty Announces Victory for Carmania, But Admits Reverses in Far-off Seas—German Victory in Baltic.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The admiralty has reported a number of encounters in far-off waters. In the principal action the auxiliary cruiser Carmania sank a German armed merchant cruiser. The official bulletin announces details as follows: The Carmania, Captain Noel Grant, R. N., went into action September 14 off the east coast of South America with a German armed merchant cruiser, supposed to be the Trafalgar, of Berlin, mounting eight four-inch guns and pom-poms. The action lasted one hour and forty-five minutes, when the German ship capsized and sank, her survivors being rescued by an empty collier.

The Carmania's crew nine men were killed and five seriously wounded. None of the officers was injured. The First Lord of the Admiralty has sent the following telegram to Captain Grant: "Well done! You have fought a fine action to a successful finish."

Disaster is reported by the Admiralty in African waters.

SEVERAL BRITISH DISASTERS.

The German protected cruiser Koenigsberg caught the British light cruiser Pegasus overhauling her machinery in Zanzibar Harbor and attacked and completely disabled her. The British lost heavily and the Koenigsberg was able to steam away.

The German cruiser, while of the modern class, was the British, had more modern guns, which outranged her antagonists. The British loss is given as 25 killed and 80 wounded.

The statement continues: On September 10 the German cruiser Emden, from the China station, after being lost for six weeks, suddenly appeared in the Bay of Bengal, and from September 10 to 14 captured six British ships, as follows: The Indus, Zorast, Kiltia, Epimach, Fradoc, and Katinka, of which five were sunk and the sixth was sent to Calcutta with the crews of the others. The Emden is now reported to be in the Indian Ocean, and it is possible she has made other captures.

The British cruiser Cumberland, Captain Cyril Collie, R. N., reports from the Kamerun River that a German steamboat on the night of September 14 attempted to sink the British gunboat Dwarf, commander Frederick Strong, with an infernal machine in her bow. The attempt failed and the steamboat with one prisoner was captured.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 21.

The German fleet in the Baltic has defeated a Russian squadron, according to advices received here today. The battle is said to have taken place east of Kolobnef, and a number of Russian ships are reported to have arrived at Helsinki, Finland.

The dispatches describe the German fleet as comprising seven dreadnoughts and four cruisers, four destroyers and a complement of supply vessels, and added that the flag of Prince Henry of Prussia was displayed on the armored cruiser Blucher.

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ATHENS, Sept. 21.

The Turkish fleet is coaling at Constantinople, according to a reliable report received here, and will be ready to move within 48 hours if the Porte decides to side with Germany.

WORLD PEACE MOVE NOW RIDICULOUS, SAYS WILSON

Would Be Futile to Call International Congress, President Says.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—"Non-sensical" and "ridiculous" were terms which President Wilson today used in discussing with his callers reports that he was about to call a world's congress in the interest of peace.

The President is disturbed over reports which misrepresent his attitude on peace, because he fears they may nullify his opportunity to act when the proper time comes. He told his visitors today that he never had been so foolish as to dream of calling a world's parliament at this time, for he believes such a step would be futile.

President Wilson took the stand that all patriotic Americans should join with him in preserving strict neutrality until the golden chance comes for this nation to act as mediator for the warring nations of Europe.

TONGA ISLANDS NEUTRAL, TOY MONARCH PROCLAIMS

George II Just Learns of War and Reassures George V.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—It was only a few days ago that one of the European war. Only when a sailing vessel from Auckland arrived at port in the Tonga, or Friendly Islands, did King George V. of that island domain know that eight nations are at each other's throats.

King George II immediately announced to King George V. that he would maintain his neutrality. King George V. rules over 23,000 odd subjects.

GERMAN EAST AFRICAN BASE DESTROYED, LONDON SAYS

Important Naval and Commercial Centre Shelled by Pegasus.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Great interest was expressed here today in the Admiralty's passing reference, in a report of naval operations in the Indian Ocean to the destruction of the German East African base of Dar-es-Salaam. The Admiralty gave no details, merely stating that the cruiser Pegasus, disabled by the German cruiser Koenigsberg off Zanzibar, had previously rendered useful service, including the destruction of Dar-es-Salaam.

Dar-es-Salaam is a German military station and naval base 40 miles south of Zanzibar. It is the terminus of an important caravan route and one of the most important commercial centres on the East African coast.

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AGAIN REPORTED DEAD

News Said to Have Been Suppressed to Prevent Revolution.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The report that Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria is dead, was revived today in a dispatch to the Chronicle from Geneva. The dispatch quotes a high official returning to Lausanne from Vienna as stating that the Emperor died a week ago, but the news was suppressed to avoid a revolution.

ROME, Sept. 21.—A dispatch from Vienna says that the Emperor Franz Joseph visited the hospital in the Austrian Palace yesterday and spoke to a hundred wounded officers there.

BATTLE IN TRENCHES RAGES AS ARTILLERY THUNDERS ON AISNE

Allies Fight Waist Deep in Water Night and Day Before Terrific Fire of Germans' Heavy Guns.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Reports from the front show that the French-British troops are fighting waist deep in water, heavy rains having flooded the trenches. The fury of battle has slackened on that account.

The Germans' intrenchments were constructed ten days before the beginning of the battle. The French trenches were made in range of a large number of the enemy's guns, which frequently and continuously opened fire on them with tremendous effect.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Standard's correspondent in Paris, writing of the Aisne battle, says that though it has now lasted for a week, with about 2,000,000 fighting on a line 140 miles long, it is still impossible to say that any decided result has been achieved by either side. But the balance of gains and losses on Saturday, he says, seemed to be slightly in favor of the Allies, who have advanced further on their left without giving any ground in the centre or on the right.

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Much of the fighting has taken place at night, the Germans making many fierce attacks under cover of darkness, but they have not achieved any great success in any of these attacks, and in some of them the consequences to the German troops involved have been disastrous. The frontal attack made by the British and French in reply have been marked by great coolness and gallantry, and undertaken under most difficult conditions.

MAN POLICEMAN SHOT IS HELD FOR ROBBERY

Arthur Hotelling Attracted Officer Making Too Much Noise.

Arthur Hotelling, 25 years old, 2307 North Franklin street, was held under \$2000 bail for court by Magistrate Emery, at the Park and Lehigh avenue station, at night, when he was accused of complicity in trying to break open a safe in the office of the Rising Sun Ice and Coal Company, 106 Dauphin street, yesterday.

Hotelling was arrested by Policeman Nickolas at the station, who, attracted by a noise in the office of the company, heard voices inside. A peep through a break in the shutters disclosed that there were two men in the office who had no business there. Drawing his revolver, Nickolas darted around to the rear of the building. Hearing footsteps, the two men made a dash for the rear door, whereupon Nickolas fired, hitting Hotelling in the elbow and bringing him to a stop. The other man, who, Hotelling says, is Clarence Mitchell, a former fireman, succeeded in making his escape.

After investigation of the company's premises this morning, policemen found, in a locked safe, a check, a photograph valued at \$80, and a small sum of money which the burglars, in their flight, left behind.

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The War Today

Renewed onslaughts by the German army, heavily reinforced, marked the beginning of the ninth day of fighting along the line from the Rivers Oise and Aisne, on the east to the Meurthe, on the west. The Allies advanced in force to check the invaders' attacks. The Allies' enveloping movement against General von Kluk's army continues around Soissons and Noyon. The bombardment of Rheims and Soissons has been renewed.

Belgium forces, harassing the German right flank, have interfered so with operations against the Allies that heavy artillery has been rushed toward Antwerp to crush the army led by King Albert. The Germans are fortifying their line of retreat through Belgium.

Russians are advancing continuously westward, defeating the Austrian rear guard wherever met, and taking villages and redoubts of fortified towns. The first and second Russian armies, operating in Southern Poland and Galicia, have effected a junction and occupy in great force the triangular territory between the San and Vistula. The main Austrian army, now directed by German strategists, again has been put on the defensive on account of the renewed aggressiveness of the Czar's generals.

East Prussian campaign is a continuation of success for General Hindenburg, whose main objective is Grodno, an important strategic position on the main line between Petrograd and Warsaw. He has already taken three smaller strongholds on the Polish frontier, after successive defeats of the Russian armies of Vilna and Grodno, which have joined and fallen back to defend Grodno.

Montenegrin troops seized the town of Rogbitza, 30 miles from Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, and continued their march to within ten miles of the stronghold. The capture of Sarajevo is confidently expected.

Berlin War Office reports successful attacks at several points along the line and announces arrival of heavy reinforcements. The French have been repulsed with heavy losses wherever they assumed the offensive, it was added. Further proof of superiority of German artillery is said to have been given in the engagement along the Aisne.

London War Office reports the arrival of 100,000 men to save the wavering army of von Kluk, with the Allies continuing their flanking movement. It is admitted that the casualties of the allied forces are heavy, largely because of the difficulty in locating masked German batteries.

Vienna admits the evacuation of Jaroslav, which was burned before the army left. The Russians have won several engagements with the rear guard of General Dankl's reinforced army, which has again been put on the defensive. The evacuation of Jaroslav is ascribed to strategic reasons, involving aid to Przemysl and protection of the line of communication to Cracow. Reverses to Dankl's army have caused gloom in Vienna, where hope ran high that its junction with that of Von Aufsenberg would result in stopping the Russian advance in Galicia.

Petrograd War Office reports continued success in the Galician campaign. Grodek, Sambor and Dubiecko already are taken, the capture of the last named clearing the way to an advance westward. Przemysl, capture of which is prerequisite to moving west on Cracow and carrying the aggressive into Silesia against Breslau and Posen, has been invested. Some of the Russian troops are proceeding westward. Investment of Przemysl and evacuation of Jaroslav have left the Russians free to move toward Cracow, where the fiercest Austrian resistance is expected.

ASSERT THUGS WERE HIRED TO BREAK UP THE MEETING

Republican organization leaders are reported to have hired a number of thugs to break up a meeting tonight at the Italian Political League, 721 Carpenter street. The officers of the League have asked the protection of the police. The meeting is to be held to protest against political servitude in the Italian colony in Philadelphia. Certain candidates will also be endorsed to be voted for at the elections in November.

The speakers tonight will be M. Charles Marletti, who will speak on "The Political Evil Existing in the Colony Today"; Joseph Pumilio, on "The Necessity of Organization"; Thomas S. Russo, on "The Results, Consequences and Benefits Derived from Such an Organization"; and Henry Di Borsalini will revise the speeches at 9 o'clock. The meeting is scheduled for 8 o'clock.

GERMANS, HEAVILY REINFORCED, RENEW DESPERATE ASSAULT

Allies Rush Forward Strong Forces to Check Advance—Continue Flanking Movement Near Soissons, Endangering Von Kluk's Army.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—knocking down the walls of the principal buildings of the town and many noncombatants have been killed. The Hotel de Ville, the museum, the subprefecture and all neighboring buildings have been destroyed almost completely, it was announced today.

Only a few walls of the famous cathedral, erected in the Middle Ages, remain standing.

Both Soissons and Rheims are reported to be in flames. Soissons has been under fire since fighting in the present battle began. Rheims has been bombed for 84 hours.

Farther to the east, near the Argonne district, in the Meuse Valley and the Vosges, fighting is less severe, but is still going on.

The destruction along the valley of the Aisne is appalling. Wounded soldiers, returned officers and prisoners from the front describe the loss of life as colossal. The stretch of lowland between the hills flanking the Aisne is described as a valley of death and desolation.

Day and night the bombardment goes on until one wonders in amazement how the Germans are able to bring from their distant base of supplies sufficient ammunition necessary to keep their batteries in action all the time.

It is confidently believed by the French military authorities in Paris that the German positions can be so thoroughly weakened by the cannonade that the French and British will be able to sweep the Germans from their entrenchments at the point of the bayonet, despite the reinforcements.

Already, it is said, the French have been able to silence several of the German batteries at that point, compelling them to take up new positions.

The effect of the German artillery fire upon the French and British troops has been terrible, it is admitted. Some of the heaviest German guns have been shelling the allied positions from a distance of seven miles. All are cleverly masked. It is admitted that one of the largest guns, which has done great damage, is so successfully concealed that the Allies have been unable to locate it.

The French have been able to move their heaviest artillery to the firing line east of the Oise, near its junction with the Aisne, and a continuous night and day bombardment against the German positions is in progress. According to the official announcement, the hardest fighting is in progress near Soissons, on the extreme western end of the battle line, and near Rheims, in the centre.

The bombardment of Rheims continued today with unabated fury. The heavy German guns, mounted on the heights three miles from the city, are lined up by replacing the soldiers, who were almost exhausted by the terrific strain under which they have been fighting for many days.

"Our artillery again has demonstrated its superiority.

"We have repulsed attacks made by French troops on Donon, near Saales, in the central Vosges.

"The height of Primont, near Rheims, was taken by assault, the allied forces holding the position being driven off with heavy slaughter. The attacks made by the French in the centre of the Vosges Mountains, in the neighborhood of Donon, Saones and Saales, were repulsed."

ONSLAUGHTS OF GERMANS UNCHECKED, BERLIN REPORTS

BERLIN, Sept. 21 (by way of Amsterdam).

The following official statement covering the general situation in France was issued today:

"Success is meeting our offensive against the allied British and French forces. We are making progress at several points. Heavy rains for a few days compelled the German troops to withhold their attack, but we are now moving forward with the enemy making an energetic defense.

"The reinforcements sent to the front have given a good account of themselves and have strengthened our line."

100,000 RUSHED TO SAVE VON KLUK, LONDON REPORTS

LONDON, Sept. 21.

So serious has the position of General von Kluk, on the German right, become, that it is declared 100,000 men are being rushed to his assistance from Belgium. The resistance of Von Kluk's wing has been determined, but the allied forces are continuing their movements in an endeavor to outflank him.

Anxiety is increasing in London as the battle of the Aisne continues without the allied forces being able to gain any appreciable advantage over the

WEATHER FORECAST

For Philadelphia and vicinity—Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds.

For details, see last page.